The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body *Politic*, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIANS hall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlight ment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all vents "deserve" success

BANKS,

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

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POETRY.

THE POOR MAN'S SONG.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

I live in a garret, but what do I care?
I'm safer than some of my great neighbors are;
The loss of my wealth I'm not troubled about,
And my diet will certainly keep off the gout.
Then a truce to all grumbling, for happen what may,
While I've health I'll be happy by night and by day.

There's old Mr. Graball, whose dwelling's hard by,
At the loss of a dollar is ready to cry,
And yet I'll be bound that the old fellow's dimes
Outnumbered, by far, his quintillion of crimes.
Then a truce to all grumbling—the morsel I eat
Is honestly gotten, and wholesome and sweet.

Then there's Mr. Freeliver, over the way,
Who groans with dyspepsia, day after day;
If Nature permitted, how quickly would he
Be willing to barter conditions with me?
Then a truce to all grumbling, for champagne, 'tis clear,
Is not so conducive to health as small beer.

Give me but the power to labor, and then
As happy I'll be as the richest of men;
And the evils committed in grasping for gold
Can't trouble my conscience when I have grown old.
Then a truce to all grumbling, for happen what may,
While I've health I'll be happy by night and by day.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

THE KU-KLUX.

HORRIBLE MUTILATION OF THE BODY OF A COLORED PREACHER.

A brother of Lewis Thompson, a colored preacher, who was murdered by the Ku-Klux in Union county, South Carolina, some days since has recently visited Columbia, and the Union of that city says:

"From him we learn that the body of Thompson was washed ashore in Tiger river a few days ago. The body bore numerous stabs, and also bore marks where the horses had run over him, and marks and bruises where he had been dragged along the road. The body also showed other mutilations not befitting to speak of here, but befitting and characteristic of some of the worst Indian practices.

On the night when the masked men took Thompson he had been preaching to quite an assemblage of colored people, some of whom had not retired. Thompson heard the parties coming, and got up from the bed and went into the loft, from where the parties took him. When he desired to put on his clothes, they told him he would have no further use for them, and carried him away in his under-clothing. Wm. Tucker, another colored man, and Thompson's family were in the house at the immediate time of the outrage, but were not molested.

Thompson was formerly known as Lewis Rice, having been raised by a family in Union by the name of Rice. Our informant state that he always bore a good character, never held or ran for any office, and the only cause of his murder was that he was known to be an influential Republican. He was a member of the Zion Methodist Church, and was respected by the bishop, elders and congregation. No one has been arrested for the murder. He was a son of Wagner Dennis Rice."

The foregoing was published in the Columbia Union of Friday morning last. In the issue for Saturday we read. "From a source which is considered perfectly reliable, we learn that the body of Lewis Thompson still lay yesterday in the sun on the banks of the Tiger river, where it was found, and our informant further states that the coroner of the county has not visited the body for the purpose of holding an inquest." *Weekly Pilot.*

DRY UP!

We have the authority of our lively friend Pepper Grass for the truth of the following:

When Horace Greeley heard that Jeff. Davis had burst the bonds of silence, and was making the South ring with echoes to his mournful speeches, the philosopher of the *Tribune* sent him the following telegram:

"Jeff! Why don't you *dry up?* Didn't I *bail you out thoroughly?*"

THE JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

THE NU FOUNDLAND.

Dogs are one ov the luxurys ov civilizashun.

In uncivilized life they perhaps are more one ov the necessitys, az they quite often are cooked, and eaten whole.

Among the civilized, if they ever do git onto a bill ov fare, (ov which i hav mi own private doubts,) they are more artisktly handled, and enter into hash, or sassage, not az the leading artikle, but more tew kreate a good average.

But i am not now disposed to treat ov dogs az vittles, but as the companym ov man, hiz pet, and hiz partner.

The nu foundland dog iz a natiff ov the place whare the noble kodfish iz kaught.

He dont liv in the water, like the kodfish, but unlike the kodfisn, livs on the land.

Hiz principal amuzemant iz saving life, and i am told that thare iz hardly a man, or a woman, in all Nu foundland, but what haz had their lives saved several times by these wonderful dogs.

They are taken from Nu foundland to various parts ov the world, and are kept for the purpose ov dragging the drowning from a watery grave.

Yu will find them in mountaneous countrys, whare thare aint enny water, but little brooks. Here they dont hav mutch to do, in their line ov bizzness, and git verry fatt.

But i am told, that even here, they dont forget their natur, and kan often be seen looking down into the wells, after drowning men.

This shows the grate power ov instinkt, and the force ov bizzness habits, alwus looking for a job.

I never hav had mi life saved by one of theze noble kritters, but am reddy tew hav it done, at enny time, at the usual rates.

Life iz sweet, and it iz cheaper tew hav it saved by a dog than bi a dokter.

But these dogs are all hydropaths, and thare iz sum pholks so kussid sentimental that they had rather die than be doktered bi ennything else than an old skool allopath.

I am just phool enuff, if I waz in the pond, just at the pint of deth on ackount ov too mutch water, and thare waz a Nu foundland dog standing on the shore out ov a job, I should let him handle the case, rather than send four miles for a regular dokter.

I may be all wrong in this, but if the dog hauled me out all right, I should hav time tew repent ov mi blunder, and next time send for a physician with a diploma.

It iz never too late tew repent ov a blunder, not if you hav got plenty ov time on hand that you don't kno what to do with.

I never hav owned a Nufoundland dog, but just az soon as I git able tew board one, without skrimping mi family, I mean to buy one, or borro one, just for hiz bord.

I don't kno ov ennything more magnificent than tew hav a grate illustrious Nufoundland dog tew follow yu in a mountaineous country.

I liv at Pordunk (the home ov the Billings family) and Pordunk iz not a wet place.

Thare iz sum good wells thare, and two grocerys, but the water privileges at Pordunk are used only az a beverage.

Thare iz only one Nufoundland dog now at Pordunk, and i think the town would support two.

I don't suppose i should hav work enff tew keep one ov thase nobel animals bizzy hauling drowning men out of wells, but in the spring ov the year, after the gardens waz made, i could lend him out tew the nabors tew run in the gardens.

I don't know ov enny thing better tew keep the angleworms, and early lettiss, and beets out ov a garden than a full-grown Nufoundland pup.

It iz nothing but phun tew giv them a half-skin boot, and turn them out into a nu-made garden, and see them kick up their heels, stir up the garden, and jerk the boot.

I am almoste krazy tew hav a Nufoundland dog.

LAWS
—OF THE— STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

No. 99.

An Act

To incorporate the town of Brashear, in the parish of St. Mary, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Brashear, in the parish of St. Mary," approved March 8, 1860, and all acts amendatory thereto.

CONTINUED FROM LAST SUPPLEMENT.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases where the Mayor of the town of Brashear shall in accordance with the laws and ordinances of said town, impose any fine or penalty or forfeiture, upon any person for the the breach thereof, and such person shall comply with and perform the judgments imposing penalty and forfeiture, he shall be committed to the town prison until discharged by law, not to exceed the term of thirty days for any one ofiense, the time to be determined by the Mayor, of said town trying the offense; provided, that anp one against whom such penalty of imprisonment may be imposed shall be entitled, if he or she requests it, to labor for the benefit of said town at such labor as may be selected by the Mayor or by the Street Commissioner or the officer performing his duties under the direction of the Mayor, for a time not exceeding the term of imprisonment adjudged.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Mayor and Council shall create such offices not provided for the good government of said town.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Brashear, in the parish of St. Mary, approved March 8, 1860, and all acts amendatory thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 27, 1871.

[Signed] H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVER, Secretary of State.

No. 100.

An Act

To provide for the unsettled floating debt and estimated deficiencies of the revenue of the city of city of New Orleans for the years of 1870 and 1871, and to authorize the issuing of bonds for the said purpose.

Whereas, It appears by the adopted budget and accompanying reports of the Council of the city of New Orleans that there is an unsettled floating debt amounting to $602,000, and that owing to payment of arrearages of interest and debts out of current revenues there is an apparent deficiency of $1,164,848 to be provided for, and

Whereas, That there futher pending claims which it may be equitable and expedient for the city to adjust and liquidate—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the city of New Orleans through its Council, be empowered to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding two million dollars for the purpose mentioned in the preamble of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said bonds shall bear the date of April 1, 1871, and shall be payable in ten years thereafter, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of April and first of October. They shall be of such denominations as the Council may order.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That should the city desire at any time to require the said bonds, or any portion thereof, it may do so by advertisement for proposals, giving a delay of thirty days, when the Council may accept those which may be the best advantage of the city; provided, that no proposals shall be accepted at a price greater than par, with the accrued interest. Should the city fail to obtain sufficient proposals, it may by lot retire at par such amount as may be required. The form of determining the same may be prescribed by ordinance, and on public advertisement of the numbers and designations of the bonds so retired, the city shall pay, on presentation, said bonds, with accrued interest, and in default of presentation interest thereon shall cease in thirty days from the first publication of the advertisement aforesaid.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That in making its annual estimates and levy of taxes for city purposes, the City Council shall provide for raising a sufficient outstanding bonds issued under this act, and one-tenth of the principal of the total issue; and shall fix and set apart in its ordinance levying the annual taxation such proportion as will be the duty of the Administrator of Finance to deposit daily the said proposition of all sums received for city taxes in the fiscal agency of the city to the credit of the ten per cent bond fund, for the payment of interest and the retirement of interest and the retirement of bonds therein provided for. And the Fiscal Agent of the city shall semi-annually pay all interest due, and, at such time as may be ordered by the Council, redeem bonds upon proposals accepted by the Council or retired according to the law and its ordinances.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor and Administrator of Finance in such denominations and amounts as may be ordered from time to time by the Council. The Mayor and Administrator of Finance shall report to the Council all bonds signed and they shall be deposited with the Administrator of Finance for sale or exchange, according to the provisions of this act and the orders of the Council.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Administrator of Finance shall exchange such bonds at par; adding accrued interest to date of exchange for all certificates known as the seven-thirty issue, under ordinance No. 197, and amendatory thereto, and for all floating debt certificates of the Bank of New Orleans not otherwise redeemed. They shall also be exchangeable at par, with accrued interest, as aforesaid, for other debts, claims, and accounts, recognized, approved and ordered to be so settled by the Council, with the consent of the claimants or creditors; but no such exchange shall be enforceable against the city by any court for any judgment, debt or claim whatever nor shall a greater quantity be signed and kept in the treasury of the city than may be required for current exchanges, nor can such bonds be seized or attached as asserts of the city by any creditor or owner of a judgment.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bonds so issued shall refer upon their face to this act, and be subject in all respects to its provisions; when redeemed or retired they shall be cancelled in such manner as may be required by ordinance and due minute and record made thereof and entered upon the proceedings of the Council.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Council may order the sale for cash of said bonds, or a portion thereof, by adjudication or proposals, or in such form as may best conduce of the interests of the city, and with the proceeds pay the claims debts and liabilities herein provided for; provided, no such sales shall be made for less than par, adding accrued interest upon the current coupons maturing in his hands upon bonds not issued in such manner so certified as may be provided by ordinance of the Council.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That on account of the high rate of interest herein provided for, it shall be competent for the Council, within the ten years for which this series of bonds shall run, whenever it shall be able to negotiate a loan to effect at par a sale of bonds at a less rate than ten per cent. per annum interest, to effect such a loan or issue such bonds to an amount not exceeding the amount of bonds outstanding under this act and with the proceeds redeem by payments, accepted proposals, or by lot, after notice by advertisement, in the same manner as herein provided for sinking and retiring the said debt out of surplus taxes received. And the said bond shall be subject to such call and retirement at any time during the said ten years, with stoppage of interest, upon due notice, if not presented.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act all taxes levied by the city of New Orleans shall be assessed equally upon every description of property, both real and personal.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall go into effect upon its passage, and all acts or provisions of acts conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved May 1, 1871.

[Signed] H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVER, Secretary of State.

No. 95.

An Act

To relieve the State from its obligation to guarantee the second mortgage bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, under an act of the General Assembly, approved February 21, 1870, by the subscription on the part of the State to the capital stock of said corporation, and to regulate the conditions of such subscription, and to secure the construction of the road of said corporation from Vermillionville to Shreveport.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor of this State be and is hereby authorized to subscribe for twenty-five thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, of the capital stock of said corporation on behalf of this State, and to receive the certificates of stock thereof as payment shall be made for the same, which certificates shall be deposited by him in the office of the Treasurer of this State, and shall not be assignable or transferable except by the authority of the General Assembly.

And be it further enacted, etc., That whereas, the subscription for stock and the issue of bonds therefor, herein provided, are intended to extinguish the obligation of the State to indorse or guarantee the second mortgage bonds of said corporation under the act General Assembly relative to said corporation approved February 21, 1870, and as a discharge of either party from all obligations for the isssue, indorsement, guarantee and security of said mortgage bonds, as provided in the fourth section of said act, that the said corporation shall be required, at or before the complete issue of the said bonds, to file with the Secretary of State a full release and acquitance of the obligation of the State so created to guarantee said mortgage bonds, and for which the provisions of this act are designed as a substitute and discharge; and the said corporation shall, by its express agreement made and entered into by the vote of the Board of Directors, and attested by its seal and the signature of its secretary, obligate itself to commence that part of its railroad from Vermillionville to Shreveport within six months, and to complete the same within the time limited therefor in the said act of the General Assembly; provided that the said corporation may purchase from this State the said shares of stock, at their par value, at any time prior to the maturity of the bonds issued therefor, and may pay for the same in lawful money or in any of the bonds of this State at their par value.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the payment of said subscription, bonds of this State shall be issued, signed by the Governor and Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, payable not less than thirty-five nor more than forty years from their date, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the city of New York, on the first days of January of each year, for which interest coupons, bearing the facsimile for the signature of the Treasurer of the State, shall be attached to the bonds, and annually, from and after the issuing of the said bonds, or any part thereof, there shall be imposed for each fiscal year a State tax of one mill on each dollar of the valuation, for each year, of the real and personal property in this State subject to taxation, which tax shall be as-

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

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Six	24	42	50	70	100
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OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel B. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

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ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY JULY 27 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

☞On Monday last we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Pierre Landry, of Donaldsonville, La.

PROGRESSIVE. — The enterprising Republicans of the Tenth Ward have purchased Cottrell's lot, on First, between Franklin and Liberty streets, and are erecting a clubhouse. We learn that eight workmen have been detailed from the Customhouse to assist in its construction.

Hon. Cain Sartain Representative from the Parish of Carroll is in the City and we had the pleasure of an interview with him yesterday.

THE ISSUE.—It is claimed by the opponents of the Administration that their fight is in the interest of the colored people, and yet in every club where these men have control, no colored men are allowed to speak even in defence of themselves, unless they are known to be anti-administration. Now we propose soon to show up some of the *acts* of these *white* men who are so deeply concerned about the colored man's welfare. We claim to understand the *motive* which actuates some white men, who declare they *love* the negroes better than they do their own people.

The *Sugar Bowl* says that the U. S. dredge boat will in a few days commence to remove the obstructions in the bayou, from St. Martinsville to Berwicks Bay. Captain Kingsbury, commandant of the expedition, possesses a knowledge of "every wreck and other ostruction in the bayou," and is spoken of as certain to effectually clean the bayou out.

THE ST. JAMES SENTINEL of July 15 says:

"As there is no recognized Parish Executive Committee for St. James, the State Central Executive Committee has appointed Messrs. Henry Riley, Adolphe Turseud, Geo. E. Bovee, Adam Travis, L. E. Bentley, Samuel Cook and J. W. Hunsaker as a Parish Executive Committee, whose duty it is to conduct the election for delegates to a Parish Convention. There will be a meeting of this Committee on Monday evening next, July 17, at 5 o'clock. A full attendance is desired."

Now we remember perfectly that when this very question was referred to, in the recent PRESS CONVENTION, Mr. L. E. Bentley, the editor of the *Sentinel*, rose, and stated that this Committee was appointed *to organize* the people so as to form a Parish Committee; and "was not to conduct the election." How comes this now? Will the people of the parish of St. James submit to be choked off in this way? Can they not, will they not understand that they have the exclusive right to form their own Parish Committee? Talk of "no recognized Parish Committee?" Who is it that could dare to refuse "recognition" to the Parish Committee elected by the Republicans of St. James? Let the people of that parish know that they are not only sacrificing one of their sacred rights, but they are also incurring the risk of the refusal by the Convention of "recognition" to to the representative elected by a *bogus* Parish Committee.

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

This is the portentous title which the *Jefferson Republican* has been pleased to exchange its name for. The reasons for the alteration are of course unobjectionable; and if there were no reasons given, the arbitrary selection of even so alarming a cognomen would still be acceptable to the public.

As all of our readers may not know what sort of a thing a *mitrailleuse* is, we will, for their enlightenment, give the paper's own definition of one: "The mitrailleuse is the name of a patent double-back-action sixteen shooter invented by the French for the purpose of pouring hot shot into the camp of their enemies; and this is what we are going to do with our *Mitrailleuse*."

The paper seems *really* to possess a double action, and we regret to see it have this very objectionable property.

The leading article declares:

"The writer of this is now, and ever has been, a true friend to the colored people of this country. He has for many years toiled for them, and is still willing, if necessary, both to suffer for and with them. This being the case he claims the right to advise them for their good, and certainly should he decide to publish his name, no one would doubt that his advice will be both impartial and disinterested. The rules of the paper in which this will appear, are such, that even if he felt so disposed, his name must not be published. He is, however, willing to permit his colored fellow-citizens to judge of the reasonableness of the advice offered."

But we lament to observe that the disgraceful illustration within its pages, is in wonderful contrast with the above note of our chanticleer; and we cannot accept the editor as *"a true friend to the colored people,"* when he can be capable of admitting to his columns, a drawing portraying the Lieut. Governor as *a colored man* in the character of a repulsive, contemptible object. And this exhibition of wofully bad taste is declared to be "shot No. 1." As this idea threatens to be made a prominent feature of this patent weapon we seize this early opportunity of informing the *Mitrailleuse* of its glaring inconsistency, and of declaring our uncompromising hostility to any such mode of warfare. There are ample means and modes of contending successfully against colored men with whom the *Mitrailleuse* may differ, without resorting to ridicule and derision founded on color, and the surroundings of an infernal system of degradation and humiliation.

However we may differ politically with Governor Dunn or any member of our party, we do so, "without regard to race or color" as a rule, and we are willing at all times to submit the reasons "for the faith that is in us" to the judgment of the Public. We accord the same latitude to every man with reference to ourselves; but we cannot witness with the least degree of toleration any attempt, emanating from any quarter to caricature and pour contempt on any member of our race, *because he is a negro*. We look upon it as contumely and scorn on a race, and it is the exhibition of dislike for that race. Lieutenant Governor Dunn accidentally happens to be the *Colored man* in the gap just now, but if permissible at all, the same ridicule might be excited against any other colored man, under similar circumstances. We differ with him on several matters, we believe that he is aiming, in his own way, at the same ends that we are; we differ in the mode of accomplishing our common purpose, and now, as ever heretofore, we are willing to abide a contrast even between our course and that of some others. We neither approve nor applaud the ridicule of any representative colored man, on any such grounds, how much soever we may differ with him politically; and the *Mitrailleuse* must understand that there is no safer rock on which to inevitably split than on this one. We counsel its avoidance. It is unsafe, unwise, ungenerous, impolitic, and unjust to the extremest degree; and we are prompted by affinitive attachment to our race, by unfaltering devotion to the principles of our party, by respect for the dignity of true manhood, to repudiate and denounce every attack, to reprobate every attempt to belittle, or underrate, or reproach any member of our race *on account of color*.

☞George W. Combas, Esq., President of the Republican Parish Committee of St. John Baptist, was in the city on Tuesday, and we had the pleasure of an interview with him; he speaks hopefully of the unity of our people of his parish, on the vital issues of our party.

THE TACTICS OF DISORGANIZERS.

We called attention, in a recent issue of this journal to the fact that in some of the wards of the city, there seemed to be a settled purpose to prevent any one from speaking who was known as not supporting what is called the "Custom House faction" of the Republican party. In this sort of tactics the third ward has taken the lead, and we may say, it still bears the palm.

In this ward it would seem that the people, having given up their freedom and shut themselves in from all political light, except such as can be struck from the flint of opposition to Governor Warmoth, forget not only that there is a Democratic party to fight, but select good Republicans as subjects of insult, and as objects of obloquy. If the Republican happens to be colored, so much the better for the purposes of the sycophantic *three* who rule the ward.

Is it possible that our people who constitute a vast majority at every meeting of this ward will tamely submit to be ridden over in this roughshod style? They have the power in their own hands, and though for convenience they may delegate the power of choosing speakers to a committee, yet whenever they see that power abused by those to whom it is delegated, the people have a right to resume it instantly. Not only does the unity of the Republican party call for, fair play among republicans at their ward meetings, the sacred right of free speech, and what ought to be as sacred to us, the complete union of men of color demand a cessation of such scenes as we witnessed last Saturday, and have since witnessed. The discourtesy shown to speakers on both occasions, not because they were politically heterodox, nor because they were dull orators, not even it may be because the audiences entertained any dislike, personally to them, but because two or three white men, for political purposes are trying to make colored men believe that they are more interested in their welfare than colored men are themselves.

It is a curious circumstance that our people hold on so long and so firmly to a reverence for a mere white face. Col. Lowell at the third ward club last Saturday night was called for amid the noise and confusion of crying down a blackman—a blackman who had been invited by the committee on orators to speak, and although there was another colored orator to follow, the Post-master actually cheated the colored people out of the opportunity of hearing one of their own race, and the selected speaker, of an expected honor and pleasure.

Now it seems to us that if one white man can so far get control of our people as to make them insult even a State Senator, and an Administrator of the city, as they did in the cases of Senator Barber and Col. Lewis, for no other reason than that these gentlemen are colored, then it must be said, either that negro suffrage is a failure, or that the negroes of the third ward are an exception to our people. God grant they are! for if this custom of crying down men who undertake to exercise the right of free speech is to continue, if one or two third rate white men are to beat down first rate colored men, and that by the aid of colored men, if in short demagogues are still to be encouraged in seeking to divide our people for their own personal profit, then the sooner we put an end to the farce of party organization, the folly of believing in negro gratitude, and the hope of getting any good from needy carpet-baggers, the better.

THE MISSOURI WEEKLY REVIEW.

Professor O. L. C. Hughes has just started a newspaper in St. Louis, of the above name. The want of an acknowledged organ of the colored people of Missouri seems to have pressed itself so forcibly on the mind of Mr. Hughes that he resolved to establish a newspaper, through the columns of which their interests might specially be advocated. The salutatory possesses the undoubted soundness which commends it to our admiration:

"Being opposed to selfishness under any cover whatever, or anything in its nature or operations calculated to foster distinctions based upon race or color, we shall aim to pursue a course as broad as the country itself, and to make a full, fair and faithful discussion on questions relating to the welfare and consequent happiness and prosperity of the whole people. But the *Missouri Weekly Review*, exceptional only as their representative, will render its columns at all times open for the discussion of such matters and principles as are vital to the interests of the colored people. Thousands of interests of theirs go uncared for because they have no medium for their proper ventilation. A liberal diffusion of sound and healthy literature is needed, and the interests of the family circle needs to be well and more securely guarded. Our paper will be, therefore, the ready reflex of all the associated efforts of the colored people for improvement and elevation throughout the State. Usefulness is our motto, and we intend, if liberally sustained by the people, to make the *Missouri Review* sprightly, handsome, spicy, strong, and safe as a guide."

We observe in the issue from which we extract the above, several valuable contributions approving and sustaining Mr. Hughes in his efforts, and we sincerely hope that our people in Missouri will rise to the appreciation of the value of such an organ as this paper proposes to be and render such substantial aid to the enterprise as to make it a decided success. We cordially welcome our distant brother to the field of journalism, and assure him of our perfect identity of sympathy, and wish him GOD SPEED.

THE GRAND ERA of July 22 is just to hand. As we know that our friend the Editor will be glad to learn the effect his thunder has produced on us, we will tell him that, as soon as we can recover from the demoralization produced by the mass of confusion and jargon, of thought and expression, the grammatical, typographical and every other kind of error with which this unfortunate sheet abounds, we will endeavour to say something to the remarkably astute *Magnus Apollo* of East Baton Rouge.

In the meantime we commend the following clipping from the *Iberville News* to consideration.

J. HENRI ON THE RAMPAGE.

In the *Iberville Pioneer* of the fifteenth instant there appears an extract from The *Grand Era*, published at Baton Rouge, in which the snarler who is running the latter sheet proves beyond a doubt that the higher a monkey climbs the more he shows his tail. We have long entertained the opinion that The *Era* man had mistaken his calling when he adopted journalism as a means of living, and his sorry attemp to belittle the recent re-organization of the Republican party of this parish, and the opening of the campaign, for Grant and Warmoth, does not alter our estimate of his "reading and writing" acquirements. If he sincerely desires to contribute to the advancement of his own race, let him abandon the *role* of a leader and, subordinating ambition to *duty*, fall into line with the ill-informed, but patriotic men, and follow the guidance of superior counsels.

If J. Henri is employed by the bolters of this district to do their dirty work, we understand more thoroughly his ill-taken position, but let him first consider that he has a heavy contract to perform in East Baton Rouge, and we recommend that he join the regular *bona fide* Republican party and cease to be a bolter himself.

RULE OR RUIN.

Mr. S. B. Packard, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and a declared candidate for re-election to that responsible position in our party, made a speech to a Republican meeting in Algiers on Monday night last, and said:

"If State office-holders, or friends of Governor Warmoth, get control of the State Central Committee, there is great danger of a new party—a Christian Republican Association or something else of the kind—springing up and dividing the Republican party."

The natural inference, and the only one, to be deduced from the foregoing language of Mr. Packard is, that he is willing to bolt and set up a new party if he and those who co-operate with him, cannot control the existing Radical organization. Let the people ponder this well. Let them bear in mind that no man or clique who have so familiarized their minds with the idea of party treason as to thus boldly hint at it, are fit longer to be trusted in power. With the guidance and welfare of our party in such hands we are standing upon a mine, which at any moment may explode and destroy those grand results which have cost years of toil and sacrifice and rivers of blood to attain. Will you, Republicans, risk your happiness and prosperity to gratify the lust of power of selfish politicians? Never!—never! The answer will next month come in thunder tones, and the rule or ruin faction be told to "bolt, and be ——— happy!"

FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDERS.

Federal office holders, a class usually imported in these days seem to misunderstand in the most unaccountable way the duties they are sent to perform.

For instance we heard the chief manager of the Customhouse ring say that it was necessary for the Customhouse to have control of the State Central Committee for fear the Governor might use it to secure his renomination and election. Well, why not? Don't every body know that Messrs. Packard, Casey and Lowell are trying to control the committee because at least one of them wants to be Governor.

Let it be understood: we do not object to federal office holders having aspirations; we find no fault with that sort of political enterprise that establishes a fictitious importance with a small intellectual capital by claiming the glory of association with the United States flag. A man who does not magnify his office is not fit for it. We have another, and as we think strong, broad ground of criticism upon the federal office holders of New Orleans.

We think they egregiously fail in the political purpose of their appointment when they become partisans. The great object of any national party is to keep its extremities in a warm and healthful communication with the heart. When men are appointed to federal positions, they should be such men as either need the places or such as will be satisfied with them while they are in them. It was never intended that a Collector of the port should use his vast patronage to secure the position of Governor; the intention was, and the policy has been, previous to reconstruction, to keep the agents of the federal Administration free from any rivalry with the State Administration; because the Democrats well know that the very moment the President of the United States should seem by his agents to interfere or take sides with either wing—and there are always two or more wings in a state—of the party in power, that very moment party unity become jeopardized and party success in every such state uncertain.

We think that any fairminded man will say that it would be no hardship if federal officers holding lucrative and important positions of vast patronage with opportunities of co-ercion among their employees, should be disqualified for State nominations while holding federal positions. Until they are disqualified they will be the workers of evil in every State in the South, and the evil will grow in magnitude while the evil-doers will increase in a devouring host.

We are realizing the effects of this evil already. The federal office holders here, who have no other purpose than to succeed, and to succeed by the nearest and easiest means, are making unrelenting war upon the State Administration. They seek to justify the dissension they are creating in the ranks of the Republican party by charging Gov. Warmoth with being unfriendly to the President, and the federal office holders are going around ward meetings either to break them up or to cry particular speakers down, if they be able and independent men, so as to make our race believe that Warmoth is the enemy of Gen. Grant.

Now, if these men really cared for Gen. Grant, if it were not simply a scramble for State positions on their part, they would not take a course which leads to dissension, and which must drive Warmoth and any other man in his circumstances into open opposition to the man who appoints and retains in office, men, who, in seeking the objects of their ambition, tear the party to peices.

Messrs. Lowell and Packard are doing this work of dissention. Mr. Lowell in the Third Ward fans the flame of opposition to the present State Administration. Mr. Packard in Algiers heads the rowdies who will not permit an independent and able colored man like Sella Martin to speak to his own race, and wherever these men have the numbers, the history of unfairness and of injury to the party is the same. If this is to continue there is but little choice between this state of things and Democratic rule, and it would be like human nature in Warmoth to say to the Federal Agents, "If I don't win there will be some consolation in seeing you lose as you are plotters of a double ruin."

The Parish of Lafourche has elected Messrs. Wm. Murrell and Oscar Crosier delegates to the August Convention.

PREPARE TO "ROTATE."

U. S. Marshal Packard says, the Federal officials who most do congregate at the Customhouse, are simply anxious to control our party organization that they may give the electorial vote of Louisiana to President Grant in '72, and thus retain their offices. Every Republican in the State wants Grant re-elected, and we know of a large number of intelligent and able colored men who have the power and the will to carry this State for him; yet they have never been convinced that there is not some justice in the doctrine of "rotation in office," in certain cases.

ANOTHER QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

In the last issue of the *Citizens' Guard* we find this singular paragraph:

☞Dunn is fighting for his people. We know what his people are by seeing him. *"Let us help him!"*

We have been repeatedly asked what this means, and as we do not desire to misinterpret the intentions of the writer, we would in common with many another "anxious inquirer" rise to a question of information from our contemporary.

THE FREEDMEN OF MISSOURI.

NOTES OF THEIR PROGRESS—SCHOOLS, LECTURE ROOMS, AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

The number of freedmen in the state of Missouri is, according to the last census, 117,995. In 1870 there were about 112,000; it will be seen that the increase has been small. Of this population about 30,000 reside in St. Louis county, engaged, for the most part, in trades. Of the residue a considerable number have become owners and tillers of land; while others, either from necessity or choice, are employed as servants in families and on farms.

In the larger towns and cities of the state the colored men have shown individuality, and are making rapid progress in education, wealth and moral development. In the agricultural districts, however, their progress in knowledge and wealth is slow. Some still cling to their old masters with a childlike fondness, and can scarcely seem to realize that they are free to go and come, and to act and think for themselves. But few schools have thus far been established in these districts. The landholders, who were once slaveholders, are still Democrats, and will only allow schools to be established in their midst when they are compelled to do so by law. The public school fund of Missouri is ample, and the tax imposed by law is sufficient to give good schools to all the children in the state, both white and black. But as the execution of the law depends upon the people who vote, it takes a long time in some portions of the state for these to make up their minds whether or not they will vote to build a schoolhouse and open a school.

In New Madrid county, one year ago, the colored people built a schoolhouse. It was the first that had ever been built in the county. The money was raised principally by private subscription, but the means to carry on the school were furnished by the superintendent of public schools from the public school fund. The school had not been in operation more than two weeks before the jealous spirit of our Democracy was aroused, and one night the schoolhouse was burned to the ground. In other counties similar outrages were committed a year ago; but, so far as I can learn, they are becoming fewer each month, the opponents of colored schools are becoming more reconciled to the new order of things as time wears on.

At Jefferson City the colored citizens have just completed a fine building, at an expense of $50,000, for the use of the Lincoln Institute. This institution was chartered by act of the legislature, four years ago, and is designed to be a first class collegiate school. Already fifty or more young men are enrolled in its classes, and the department for young ladies has as many scholars. It has also a preparatory department. Its principal is Prof. R. B. Foster, a white man, who has three colored assistants. While writing of schools I am reminded that the first school for colored pupils of any importance in this city was taught by the Hon. Hiram R. Revels, United States senator from Mississippi, during the years 1856 and 1857. The school numbered one hundred and fifty pupils, and each scholar paid one dollar per month for tuition.

Good schools for colored pupils of all ages have been established during the past eighteen months in St. Joseph, Kansas City, Chillicothe, Springfield, Sedalia, Macon, Hannibal, Warrensburg, Louisiana, Clarksville, Weston, Boonville, Columbia and St. Charles.

In the city of St. Louis the board of public schools have built, during the past two years, six schoolhouses for colored children, and have established eight or ten good schools in comfortable rooms in private buildings. Evening schools for the education of young men, have also been established under the same auspices. These schools are free to all. A large number of men, of all ages, are studying nightly. It is not an unusual sight now to see them of thirty and forty years of age going to the school room after their days work is over, eager to gain, even in manhood, the rudiments of an education which was denied them in boyhood. Emancipation did much for the colored men, but they have done much for themselves. Emancipation was the bugle sound calling them to rise from the ignorance and barbarism of slavery, and become men. They have obeyed the call, and every day brings witness that they are in earnest in the attainment of intelligent citizenship. I have before me the charter of the Co-operative Hall Association, an organization for the purpose of building a hall for public meetings and lectures, and for a library and museum. The enterprise is in progress and will succeed. The building will cost $50,000 when completed. The national freedman's savings and trust company has a branch in this city conducted by colored men, Willis N. Brent, cashier; W. P. Brooks, assistant cashier. During the month of March the deposits at this institution were $14,000. The amount of deposits for the year ending June 1, was $150,000. The depositors are exclusively colored men. It is a pride with them now to save their earnings, and make their deposits as large as possible. One of the most enterprising barbers in the city told me yesterday that, since 1866, he had saved from his earnings between $10,000 and $12,000. Before that period he made as much money in the same length of time, but did not save it. "There was no object in saving money in old slavery times," said he. "You wouldn't be anybody if you had money."

Freedom excites ambition, and the desire to be somebody, and to take part in the affairs of government as a citizen promotes industry and economy. With all the odds against them, we have colored men who have become wealthy. Henry Clamorgan, with his razor and brush, has made $40,000. Robert Wilkinson, in the same occupation, has at least $25,000. William Robertson, with his baths, shaving saloon, and accompanying branches of business, has become the possessor of $40,000. Alfred White, as a caterer and restaurateur, has cleared $25,000. James Thomas is the wealthiest colored man in the city; he is set down at half a million. Thomas commenced his fortune by hard work and economy, but acquired the largest portion by marriage. His wife was heiress to the Rutger property, her parents being of the French creole stock. And so, in wealth, education and political importance our colored population is advancing. They appreciate the importance of being citizens, and will prove themselves worthy of all that the government has done for them. So well have they demeaned themselves that even their political enemies are learning to respect them.

The number of British troops which formed part of the allied army commanded by Wellington at Waterloo is stated to have been about 24,000. The total number of men opposed to Napoleon until the evening came was about 68,000. The French army numbered about 72,000. The allied army had about one-third of its numbers placed *hors de combat*, and the arrival of Blucher, with his 50,000 Prussians, from 5 to 7 in the afternoon, was most opportune. The British were engaged eight hours, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The tide of immigration into Texas continues unabated. It is estimated that four hundred thousand persons have arrived since the 1st of last July. Thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-three marriages were celebrated last year in that State.

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

COMMERCIAL.

Thursday, July 26—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—Operations thus far have been of limited extent, the reported sales being confined to about 200 bales Low Ordinary and Ordinary grades are still in demand and command full prices, but other descriptions continue neglected.

Yesterday's business embraced 500 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	13 @14	—
Ordinary	14½@15½	14½
Good Ordinary	16@16½	16½
Low Middling	17½@18½	18
Middling	20 @—	—
Strict Middling	— @—	—
Good Middling	— @—	—

SUGAR:—

Received to-day 1 bbl. There is a fair local demand. The stock on hand is gradually diminishing.

Good Fair, ℔ lb	11¼c
Yellow Clarified	12½
Fair	10½
Fully fair	12
White	13@ 13½

MOLASSES:—

Received to-day 3 bbls.

Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon	30@ 40c
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

The market is very dull, and the sales to-day are confined to 500 bbls.

Superfine	5 00
Double extra	6 00
Treble extra	7 00
Good Extra	6 60
Choice Extra	8 25, and 8 75
Good Treble Extra	7 75

CORN:—

Is in light supply, mod. demand.

Red, Yellow mixed, ℔ bushel	72½
Choice Yellow	71½@ 72
Mixed	—
Yellow	—
White	80
Choice White, in Dundees	79
St. Charles county White	80
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

In light supply, fair demand.

St. Louis, ℔ bushel	68@ 64
Galena	66

BRAN:—

℔ 100 lbs	1 00

HAY:—

Western, ℔ ton	30 00
Choice	32 00

PORK:—

Market is very dull.

Summer-cured Mess	——
Winter-packed Mess	——
Retailing at	$16 25@ 16 50

BACON:—

Breakfast	10@10½c.
Shoulders, ℔ lb	7½
Clear rib sides	9¾
Clear sides	10
Sugar-cured Hams	14 @15¾

LARD:—

Tierces, ℔ lb	11
Kegs, ℔ lb	11½@11¾
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb	6¾@7c

RICE:—

Louisiana, prime	9½c
" ordinary	8¼
" common	7¾
India	8½

WHISKY:—

Indiana rectified, ℔ gal	95
Cincinnati	1 05
Bourbon, pure	1 35

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and firm at $4 00 ℔ bbl. on the Levee and $4 25 from store.

ESCULENTS:—

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	$5 00
Onions	5 00
Apples	2 50@ 3 00

SALT:—

The demand is still very small and prices are unchanged.

Liverpool, coarse, per sack	1 50
" fine	1 50@1 80

When large lots are taken at warehouse or boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island held at 40c. ℔ bushel.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32 ..... Royal street 32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth, including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

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One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

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POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD.

FOURTH WARD R. R. CLUB—Met Monday evening last according to announcement, and proceeded to business. After the transaction of the routine, Senator Pinchback introduced the following resolution:

Whereas The State Central Committee has designated the 7th day of August 1871 as the day when elections shall be held in each ward of the city of New Orleans for delegates to the State Convention called to meet August 9th 1871, and in their apportionment have allowed the fourth ward one delegate, and

Whereas In order to prevent all persons not entitled to vote at our primary elections from voting, and to prevent unfairness by fraudulent voting and ballot-box stuffing, Therefore be it

Resolved, That an election *Viva Voce* shall be held on Monday the 7th of August 1871 by the 4th ward for a delegate to to the convention, and all Republicans registered voters of the ward, shall be allowed to vote at said election,

Resolved That three Commissioners and two clerks of election shall be elected by this club to conduct the same, said Commissioners shall open a poll in this club-room on the day above named at 12 o'clock M., and keep it open until 8 o'clock P. M., when it shall be closed. They shall keep a correct register of the names of all persons voting with the name of the person for whom they voted, so as to enable them to make a correct return of the election.

After some skirmishing a substitute making the election by ballot was offered, which the club seemed resolved to table, when there was exhibited by the parties opposed to a *viva voce* election one of the most extraordinary displays of political inconsistency that we have ever witnessed; for no sooner than the motion to table was made, than the very men, who were so clamorous against a VIVA VOCE vote, became equally vociferous in demanding the "yeas and nays," and continued in their demand at every stage of the proceedings; showing that either they failed to comprehend the principle of their own opposition to open voting or else were mere pretenders in their antagonism to its adoption.

The vote on tabling the substitute was 81 to 36.

The resolution was then put and adopted.

Nominations for Commissioners and Clerks of Election were gone into, and elections made; after which the club adjourned.

NINTH WARD.

HALL MASICOT RADICAL REPUBLICAN SUB CLUB.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the above Club held at their Hall, Thursday Evening, July 20th 1871, the following resolutions by E. W. Paul, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the leaders of all political parties to make known their opinions. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we do endorse the National Republican Party of the United States, and the National, State and Municipal Administrations.

Be it further Resolved. That we do especially endorse His Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, and the Republican Party of Louisiana, of which he is the acknowledged and honored Head.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

David Douglas	President.
N. Vennedoro	1st Vice " "
Chas. Butler	2nd " " "
Jerry Osburn	3rd " " "
Wm. Buffin	4th " " "
Amos Shepard	Treasurer.
Enoch W. Paul	Secretary.
Sam. W. Middleton	Ass't "
Wm. Curtis	Marshall.
Alfred Wilford	2nd "
John Bathier	Sergeant-at-Arms.
J. Madison	Ass't " " "
W. Steptins	" " " "

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions and the names of the officers elected be published in the *N. O. Republican* and LOUISIANIAN.

D. DOUGLASS
President.

A true copy:
ENOCH W. PAUL,
Secretary.

New Orleans, July 22, 1871.

HALL OF 7TH WARD RADICAL REPUBLICAN MOTHER CLUB.—Pursuant to adjournment, the officers and members of the above club, are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of said club on Friday evening July 28th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. at their Hall corner Union and Claiborne streets, for the purpose of nominating delegates to be voted for on the 7th proximo to represent this ward in the Republican State Convention.

Prominent Speakers will be present.

Measures and not men, we advocate.

Come one! Come all!!

By order,
Henry L. Roy
President.

Wm. H. Green,
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 8, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.

Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.

Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

Disirict of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State please copy.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, held June 27, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

First resolution, offered by Mr. Ray:

WHEREAS, According to the requirements of a resolution passed and adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party, on the tenth day of August, 1870, the State Central Executive Committee, appointed by and under the authority of said Convention, is directed to call a State Convention of the Republican party on or before the expiration of their term of service; therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party be and is hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the ninth day of August, 1871.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz: Every seven hundred Republican voters in each parish, and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every fraction over one-half of seven hundred; and provided, that each parish and ward shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the presidents of the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State—except in the parish of Orleans, the presidents of the mother ward clubs are, hereby authorized and required to call elections for said delegates to said convention, and to forward to the President of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected, countersigned by the secretaries of their committees and clubs, on or before the time fixed for the sitting of the Convention.

Resolved, That the president of the State Central Executive Committee be and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the number of delegates to be elected from each parish and ward from the authentic vote in the office of the Secretary of State, and issue his proclamation for said election, and have the same published in the Republican papers throughout the State.

2. Resolution introduced by Mr. Lowell—

Whereas, The time of service of the Parish Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans expired by limitation on the fifteenth day of November, 1870; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventh day of August, 1871, be designated as the day when elections shall be held in each ward of the city of New Orleans for delegates to the State Convention, called to meet August 9, 1871, polls to be opened and closed at such hours as the Presidents of the mother ward clubs may indicate, at least one week's notice of the same being given.

By order of the committee.

S. B. PACKARD, President,
P. F. HERWIG, Corresponding Sec.

☞ Republican papers of the State will please copy.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Ascension	2	Assumption	3
Avoyelles	2	E Baton Rouge	3
W Baton Rouge	1	Bienville	1
Bossier	1	Caddo	2
Calcasieu	1	Caldwell	1
Cameron	1	Carroll	2
Catahoula	1	Claiborne	1
Concordia	2	De Soto	1
Feliciana, East	2	Feliciana, West	2
Franklin	1	Grant	1
Iberia	1	Iberville	2
Jackson	1	Jefferson	3
Lafayette	1	Lafourche	2
Livingston	1	Madison	2
Morehouse	1	Natchitoches	3
Ouchita	2	Pluquemine	4
Point Coupee	2	Rapides	3
Richland	1	Sabine	1
St. Bernard	1	St. Charles	2
St. Helena	1	St James	3
St John Baptist	1	St Landry	2
Tangipahoa	1	Tensas	2
Terrebonne	2	Union	1
Vermillion	1	Washington	1
Winn	1	Webster	1
Vernon	1	Red River	1
Orleans:			
First Ward	2	Second Ward	2
Third Ward	4	Fourth Ward	1
Fifth Ward	3	Sixth Ward	1
Seventh Ward	2	Eight Ward	1
Ninth Ward	2	Tenth Ward	2
Ele'ath Ward	2	Twel'h Ward	1
Thir'nth Ward	1	Four'nth Ward	1
Fif'nth Ward	3		

ju 5-1m.

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Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

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1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

sessed, levied and collected in current moneys, by the annual assessment and collection of taxes for each year, in the manner prescribed by law for the collection of other taxes, and the moneys derived therefrom shall immediately on collection, be paid into the treasury of this State as a distinct fund, and kept as a seperate account; and such moneys, and all moneys received from said company for dividends on said stock, shall be applied in each and every year, first to payment of the interest as it shall accrue on said bonds, and the balance in each year shall be applied to the purchase of said bonds; and such tax shall continue to be so assessed, levied, and collected in each and every year until all the interest and principal of said bonds which shall from time to time remain outstanding shall be fully paid; and all bonds and coupons so purchased and paid shall be immediately canceled by the said treasurer.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That from and after the subscription aforesaid, and the issue of certificates of stock, and during the State shall own the same, the State shall be represented at the corporate meetings of the stockholders; and in the board of directors to be chosen by the other stockholders under the charter of this incorporation, by the Governor of the State for the time being or by his proxy, and by another director to be designated by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to attend all meetings and perform all duties incident to the office of directors, but that the directors thus appointed shall not vote in the elections of the board of directors provided for in the act of incorporation.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 20, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 103.

An Act

Defining the obligations of the city of New Orleans to be redeemed as part of the floating debt, under the provision of section forty, act No. 7, approved March 16, 1870, and to enforce the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That section forty, of act No. 7, approved sixteenth of March, 1870, embraces and was intended to embrace as obligations of the city of New Orleans, all registered certificates or bills issued, ar approved by the chairmen of the committees of finance, and registered by the Controller of the city of New Orleans or his deputy, which, at the time of presentation for payment or redemption as part of the floating debt, were held and owned by bona fide purchasers for value and it is hereby made the duty of the Administration of Public Accounts, the Mayor and administrator of Finance, to place all such registered certificates or bills on the statement of the floating debt, and, in case of refusal, the holders of said registered certificates or bills are hereby authorized to proceed by writ of mandamus to to enforce the duty herein imposed on the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and any proceeding by mandamons heretofore taken by hoders of said obligations are hereby confirmed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Repre, sentatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 15, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 86.

An Act.

Granting ferry privileges to Messrs. O. C. French, H. H. Harris and Bennett Hitchcock, their heirs or assigns, across the Mississippi river, at the town of Vidalia, in the parish of Concordia, State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That Messrs. O. C. French. H. H. Harris, and Bennett Hitchcock, their heirs or assigns be and they are hereby authorized to establish and keep up a steam ferry across the Mississippi river, at the town of Vidalia, in the parish of Concordia, in this State, for the accommodation and transportation, of all such persons and movable property as may require transportation, across said river, at said town: and the said right shall be exelusive and shall extend along the bank of said river for the distance of two miles above and two miles below the corporate limits of the town of Vidalia, and the right to collect fees or charges for ferrying shall pertain exclusively to the above named parties, their heirs or assigns, and continue for a period of twenty-five years from the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said parties, their heirs or assigns, shall be required to keep a good and substantial and safe steam ferry boat, and good and sufficient yawl, for the convenient and safe transportation of persons and property across the river, and shall have and keep said boats in readiness for said ferrying uses across said riqer, to the opposite shore at all hours between sunrise and sunset.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said parties, their heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to receive for toll or ferriage such rates as may be hereafter established by the police jury of the parish of Concordia.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any other person or persons shall transport or ferry any person or persons, animals of any kind whatsoever across the said river, within the limits specified in the first section of this act, so as to damage, injure, destroy, or in any manner oppose said ferry and diminish its legitimate revenue or income, and its chartered rights and privileges, any such person or persons so offending, upon sufficient proof thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every person, animal, package or other property worth five dollars, one-half of which sum shall innure to the parties owning said ferry, *in solido*, and the other half to the treasury of the parish of Concordia; and said forfeiture shall be recoverable by said parties or any one of them, before any court of competent jurisdiction, with all costs thereby incurred; and the party so offending shall, besides, be imprisoned in the parish prison for a period of ten days for the first offense, and for the second offense shall bo imprisoned, as aforesaid, not less than twenty nor more than thirty days.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the said O. C. French, H. H. Harris and Bennett Hitchcock, their heirs or assigns, shall be liable *in solido*, in such sums as may be decided upon by the police jury of said parish, for any injury or damages done to any person, animal, or property of any kind, in crossing said ferry, from neglect, carelessness, insufficieney of boats, or incompetency or negligence of the ferryman.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Signed] GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Signed] OSCAR J DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 15, 1871.

[Signed] H. C WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVE, Secretary of State.

No. 97.

An Act

Reorganizing the Police Juries of this State, prescribing the number thereof and the mode of election, and fixing their duties and compensation.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor shal appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1872, and every two years thereafter, or at such other times as may be fixed for the election of the House of Represen-

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

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will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

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CONTAINS

5 *Spring*, 9 *wheells*, 51 *Screws, and* 98 *other parts making alltogether* 136 *separate pieces.*

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withnot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

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DURABILITY

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WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

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Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

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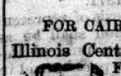
ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.



FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.

apl. 6-tf

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumb erland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 185 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

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FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Lecta, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point. Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master.
(In place of steamer Natchez,)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

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New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rougeand Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GERATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES McELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

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—CASH DEALER IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
TRIMMINGS AND HATS,
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THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads,

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent.
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin,
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Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD WATCHES $8

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AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bil to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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